

THE “*CONDER*” TOKEN

COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

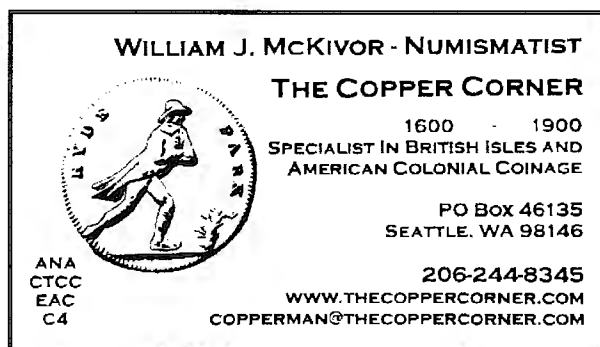
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONDER TOKEN COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Volume IX Number 4 Winter, 2004/5 Consecutive Issue #34

NEWGATE PRISON



**“PAYABLE AT THE RESIDENCE OF MESSRS
SYMONDS WINTERBOTHAM RIDGWAY & HOLT”**



THE COPPER CORNER

17TH CENTURY TOKENS

18TH CENTURY TOKENS

EVASION TOKENS 19TH CENTURY TOKENS

UNOFFICIAL FARTHING

MEDALS

UNUSUAL ITEMS--

**Regularly scheduled fixed price lists, featuring lots of new material on every list.
Specializing in EF-UNC material, with many rarities. Want lists worked----**

"ask your friends"-----

EVERY LIST CONTAINS A LARGE AMOUNT OF NEW STOCK

January 2005 list out now----

BUYING-----

ALL BRITISH TOKENS, 1600 THROUGH 1900---

Paying above average prices, based on current retail.

Many happy sellers--- ask for references.

Also Buying--- British medals, odd items, what have you,

American tokens, Colonial coins, Hard Times Tokens,

Merchant tokens, medals, and more. CONTACT----

BILL McKIVOR CTCC #3

PO Box 46135 Seattle, WA 98146

(206) 244-8345 til 10 PM. E-mail Copperman@Thecoppercorner.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume IX Number 4

Winter 2004/5

Consecutive Issue #34

Introduction	Mike Grogan	Page 4
Token Tales	R.C. Bell	Page 6
Skidmore Churches	Simon Monks	Page 11
The Rare “American Pieces”	Tom Fredette	Page 12
New Token Discoveries	Gary Sriro	Page 15
Hampshire 43 New Variety?	Michael Knight	Page 17
<u>Virtuoso’s Companion</u> Update	Michael Knight	Page 18
The Spence Collection Sale	Peter Preston-Morley	Page 19
<u>Good Money</u> Book Update	George Selgin	Page 21
The 1794 Colchester Issues	Tony Fox	Page 22
Four New Varieties of Camac Tokens	Gregg Silvis	Page 26
Officer Directory		Page 30
New Members		Page 30
Exchange and Mart		Page 31

INTRODUCTION

MICHAEL GROGAN

SHOULD THE CTCC HAVE AN ELECTRONIC JOURNAL?

In issue 33 of the CTCC Journal the question of providing an online version of our publication was introduced. The object is to provide high quality color images to our members. With lots of help from Eric Simmons, we have posted issue 33 on the internet in digital quality full color as an example for member review and comment. Several points should be made very clearly:

First, this is only an example of what available technology can do. No decision has been made to provide an electronic version of the Journal.

Second, we will absolutely continue to publish the Journal in its current paper format for all members. Any electronic version would be in addition to, not instead of, the paper Journal. No one ever need look at the online version unless they wish to.

Third, we are very aware of security issues and that viewing the Journal online must be restricted to paid members only. Several possibilities have been discussed involving passwords, or maybe posting only the pages with images on the internet. If you have any expertise in this area, or security suggestions please do not hesitate to present them.

You will need Adobe Acrobat Reader Version 6 to view the online Journal. If you do not have it already a free download is available from the Adobe website Just click on the yellow button. <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readmain.html>

To view the online version of issue 33 go to <http://www.unsogno.net/CTCC> The username is CTCC and the password is readit. Download time will be long over a phone modem

Your comments, positive or negative, are most important and are most welcome.

ANNUAL MEETING

The club's annual meeting was held at the Pittsburgh ANA convention with about 20 members attending. Topics discussed included an online Journal, electronic billing, displaying token images on the internet, and publishing the Journal in house and in color. Jerry Bobbe presented a program on Conder token collector personalities from the past.

CLUB ELECTIONS

Election of club officers will be held later in 2005 and it is not too early to consider running for office. Candidates for President, Vice President, Vice President International, and Treasurer MUST announce their candidacy by the September 1st 2005 deadline so that a ballot can be prepared for inclusion in the Fall Journal issue.

NEW TYPE SUBMISSIONS

A procedure for validating new token types/varieties/edges is described on page 15 in this issue by Gary Sriro. Many of us have been excited at discovering a token we think may be an unpublished variety and this procedure provides a process for validating and publishing our finds. A webpage of proposed new varieties may now be viewed on the club website <http://conderclub.homestead.com/NEWTYP.html>. The page may also be accessed through our homepage www.conderclub.org. Your comments on this procedure are most welcome.

IN THIS ISSUE

R.C. Bell tells the amazing story of reformer John Howard in his continuing series of "Token Tales". Skidmore Churches continues from Simon Monk's S and B bulletin and Tom Fredette discusses George Washington token issues. Gary Sriro, Michael Knight and Gregg Silvas each write on the subject of new token varieties, [discussed further lower on this page] and George Selgin and Michael Knight provide informative updates. The very important David Spence sale part one has concluded at Dix Noonan Webb and Peter Preston-Morely of DNW gives us an inside look at the sale results, with his insights into the future of token prices.

ON THE COVER

Newgate Prison represents the worst of the abuses that reformer John Howard spent his life working to improve. The prison appears on Middlesex 391,392,393,and 396 with the reverse inscription "PAYABLE AT THE RESIDENCE OF MESSRS. SYMONDS WINTERBOTHAM RIDGWAY & HOLT". This is a bit of dark humor, as all three gentlemen were incarcerated in Newgate at the time!

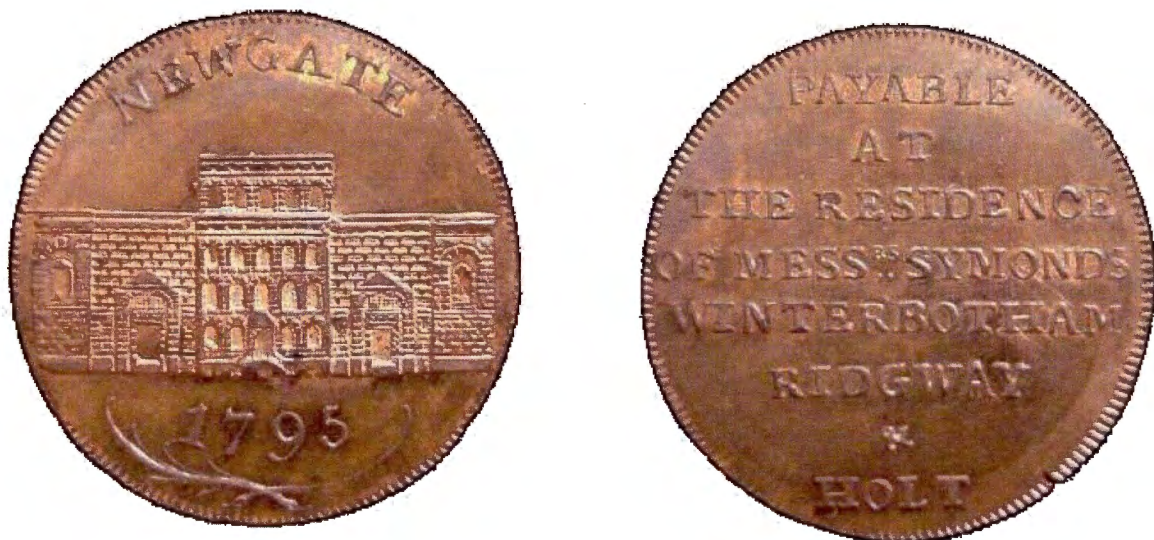


Image Courtesy of Cheapside Tokens

John Howard, Philanthropist

**By R. C. Bell
Newcastle Upon Tyne, England**

This account is taken from "The Life of John Howard, Esquire," a rare book published by W. Thompson in Newcastle Upon Tyne in 1790, the year of Howard's death. Most sources suggest that Howard was probably born at Hackney on September 2, 1726; though there is other evidence that the birthplace was Enfield.

John Howard was born in Hackney, Middlesex about 1724; the son of a prosperous upholsterer and carpet warehouseman in Long Lane, West Smithfield. He was brought up as a strict Dissenter, and in his teens was apprenticed to a wholesale grocer. About the time his apprenticeship ended, Howard's father died leaving handsome fortunes to his son and daughter, but in the will it was stipulated that Howard should not receive his share until he was 25.

About 1752 Howard privately married the landlady of his lodgings in Church Street, Stoke Newington. He was 28, and she 51, but looked much older, the result of many years of ill health. The marriage appears to have been very happy, and Howard interested himself in dispensing food, clothing, advice and consolation to the poor and unfortunate in the district. He organized the purchase of a house for the Dissenting minister, starting the venture with a personal contribution of 50 pounds.

Mrs. Howard died on November 10, 1755, a few days after the disastrous earthquake at Lisbon. The two events made a deep impression on her husband, and he decided to visit the stricken city where hundreds had lost their lives, and thousands all their possessions.



**John Howard, prison reformer.
(D&H Somerset 35)**

He left Stoke Newington in the middle of 1756 and set sail for Lisbon on the packet "Hannover." Off the coast of France a French privateer captured the vessel and Howard has left an account of the episode:

"Before we reached Brent, I suffered the extremity of thirst; not having for above 40 hours, one drop of water, not hardly a morsel of food. In the castle at Brest, I lay six nights upon straw, and observing how cruelly my countrymen were used there, and at Morlaix, whither I was carried next, during the two months I was on parole, I corresponded with the English prisoners at Brest, Morlaix and Dinant:

"At the last of these towns, were several of our ship's crew, and my servant. I had sufficient evidence of their being treated with such barbarity, that many hundreds had perished; and that 36 were buried in a hole at Dinant in one day.

"When I came to England (still on parole) I made known to the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen the sundry particulars; which gained their attention and thanks. Remonstrance was made to the French court; our sailors had redress, and

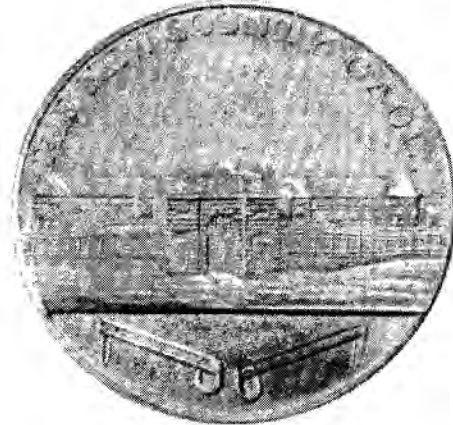
collecting information. Every evening he spent arranging his notes and writing his great work, "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some Foreign Prisons," which was published in 1777. Thus occupied he was unable to accept any social engagements and refused all invitations to dinner or entertainment. Meanwhile honors were showered upon him. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Dublin Society, a Freeman of many cities and boroughs, and a Doctor of Laws of Dublin University; but he maintained his simple and austere way of life and dressed with the plainness of a Quaker.

Over the years he had acquired considerable medical knowledge and skill, and he often passed as a physician when he wished to gain entry to foreign prisons and hospitals; and practiced the duties of the profession, his prescriptions and attendance being made without a fee.

After the publication of "The State of Prisons" he revisited the countries enumerated in it, and studied the prisons again to check his first impressions again, and to observe any changes that had occurred, and their effects. In this third continental journey he passed through the Prussian and Austrian dominions, the free cities of Germany and Italy. This fresh material was incorporated in a second edition of his work (1780).

In 1781 he traveled through Holland, the principal cities of Germany, and the capitals of Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Poland. He returned through France, Flanders and Holland in 1783. A new edition of his work appeared in 1784. After struggling against gaol fever for eleven years, he turned his attention to the problems of plague, and decided to investigate the lazarettos (quarantine stations) of Naples and Malta, and then to

visit the endemic center of the disease in Constantinople and other cities of Turkey.



The new county jail in Gloucester was the first prison erected to construction plans recommended by John Howard. It stood on the quay and the mast and top scull of a ship can be seen on extreme right. It was open for the reception of prisoners in 1791. Note the fetters in exergue. (D&H Gloucester 10)

The French government refused him permission to visit the lazaretto at Marseilles, but he posed as an English physician traveling for pleasure, and within a few days of arriving in the town had managed to enter the lazaretto on several occasions, and even brought away a detailed plan of its internal and external construction.

He heard of the imprisonment of an English Protestant in a prison in Lyons, all entry to which was strictly forbidden, and transgression of the order was punishable by confinement to the galleys for life. Undeterred, Howard dressed himself as a Frenchman, and with his hat under his arm passed rapidly by 24 officers to reach the Englishman's apartment without discovery. When he informed the English minister at Lyons of the episode the latter advised his instant departure, and Howard was forced to flee during the night to safety in Nice.

After visiting lazarettos in Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Malta, Lante, and Smyrna, he arrived at

Constantinople; and then determined to be admitted to a lazaretto in Venice. He chose deliberately a vessel carrying "foul bill," and sailed from Smyrna to Venice. Infection was not the only danger on the tedious journey which took 60 days. On one occasion the vessel was attacked by an Algerian or Tunisian privateer, and a hot engagement followed before the privateer was driven off. Later Howard discovered that the captain of his vessel had made arrangements to blow up the ship than suffer the horror of perpetual slavery.

On arrival at Venice, Howard was put into a boat and was pulled ashore with a long pole and then admitted to the filth and infection of the lazaretto. He was shown a small dirty room without a table, chair or bed. After six days appetite failed and a fever developed. He procured a quantity of lime and had his room white washed. This restored his confidence, appetite, and health, and he survived the period of his quarantine and obtained the information he sought.

While Howard was still on the continent a proposal was published in the May number of the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1786, to subscribe to a monument to Howard, and nearly 2,000 pounds had been collected before he heard of the project and expressed his distress and disapproval of the plan which was then abandoned.

On arriving back in England in 1787, Howard retired to Warrington and collated his information on lazarettos, and by starting work each day at 3 a.m. he produced his "Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe" in 18 weeks. It was published in 1789, the year of his last journey, on which he planned an extensive tour of Europe and Asia; but when he reached Kherson in Russia he contracted camp fever from a patient that he had been attending, and died on January 20, 1790,

and was buried five days later near the village of Dauphigny, on the road to St. Nicholas.



Lancaster castle was built in the reign of Edward III and was repaired and extended by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. One of the towers is known as John of Gaunt's chair. Later it was used as a county jail and courthouse. (D&H Lancashire 2-4)

There is only space for one extract from Howard's "State of Prisons:-

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE

GAOLER: John Dane (since dead)

Salary: None.

* Fees: Debtors £0: 8: 0;;

Felons 0: 13: 4;

Transports: £5 each.

License: Beer and Wine

PRISONERS

Allowance: Debtors and Felons, One shilling each on Saturday morning.

+ Garnish: Debtors, £0: 7: 2;; Felons, 0: 2: 6;

CHAPLAIN: Rev. Mr. Spicer, Now Rev. Mr. Watson

Duty: Sunday twice, Wednesday and Friday once.

Salary: £50

SURGEON: Mr. Dixon

Salary: Now £10: 10: 0;

* Received on discharged of a prisoner.

+ Garnish: A demand on a newcomer by the other prisoners.

LANCASTER CASTLE

The castle-yard is spacious. Master's side debtors have many apartments. One of them which they call the "Oven," is said to have been used as such in the time of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster: the diameter, 24 feet; the height that of an ordinary room. The free ward for debtors is large but dark. These, as well as those of the master's-side, are allowed to walk and work (spin, knit, etc.) in the crown and shire halls. The latter is used as a chapel.

Petty offenders are sometimes sent hither, because the bridewells are distant. There is a large room for them near the gate, and they are separate from felons. Men and women-felons have their day-rooms apart, at the upper end of the court. Women sleep in their dayroom. Men have for their nightrooms two vaulted cells. One of them, the Low Dungeon, is 10 steps underground, 21 feet by nine, extremely close, dark and unwholesome; very hot even in winter. Their other cell, the High Dungeon, is larger but close and offensive, though not under ground.

I once saw three felons sick: the recorder, Mr. Fenton, gave immediate orders for their relief by better nourishment, etc. and they soon recovered. No infirmary. Transports had not the king's allowance of two shillings, six pence a week. When prisoners are convicted at Preston or Manchester, and from thence brought hither, the gaoler has a shilling a mile conduct-money for each. Part of the castle-yard is an inclosed bowling-green. One of the rooms for debtors (60 feet by 27) is called the Quaker Room; because, it is said, when those people were so cruelly persecuted in the last century, vast numbers of them were confined in it.

If the large stable which is not much used, and the great room under the shire hall (in which I saw only one poor lunatic; who had been there many years and is since dead) were converted into night-rooms for felons, one small room for each and an infirmary were built, this would be a good gaol. From Fenton's humanity, and the regard that is justly paid him, I cannot but hope for some of these improvements.

These remarks were made in 1776: At my last visit in 1779, I had the pleasure to find six cells made in the old stable, 10 feet two inches by six feet eight inches, each having an aperture about two feet by 1 1/2; and two good rooms fitted up for an infirmary in one of the towers. The debtors' rooms were whitewashed, and casements put in their windows: the castle-yard lowered and paved, which being on a descent, may easily be kept clean. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up very conspicuously.

The chaplain's salary, £50, is from the county, and from the duchy £4. Fees taken by the gaoler of Lancaster castle:

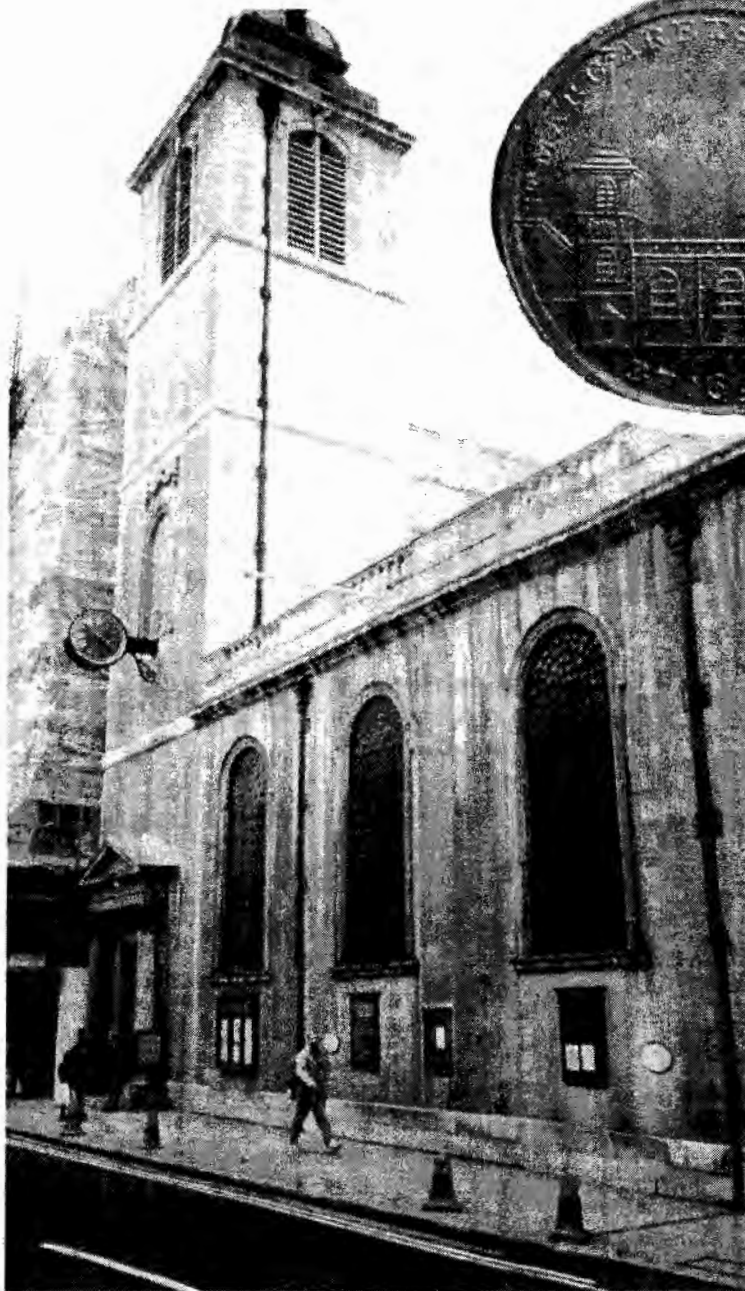
	£.	s.	d.
Debtor's discharge by supersedeas	0	8	0
Common discharge 8s. and 2/6 for sheriff's certificate	0	10	6
Debtor surrendered in discharge of bail	0	2	4
Debtor charged with declaration 2/4;			
And remandate 2/4	0	4	8
Debtor taking benefit of insolvent act 1/- and 2/4 to bring Prisoner to bar and 2/4 for the sheriff's Certificate	0	5	8
Fees for all crown prisoners	0	18	0
Lately altered to	0	13	4

SKIDMORE CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON

St Margaret's Lothbury

This church was first mentioned in the late twelfth century and rebuilt in 1440. After its destruction in the great Fire, Wren rebuilt it with white Portland stone in 1686-90; it has a lead steeple, which is similar to that of St Mary Abchurch. Now rather dwarfed by its surroundings, among them the Bank of England, it is fortunate to have come through the Second World War unscathed, as it is something of a repository for fixtures and fittings of many destroyed London churches. The elaborate sounding board came from All Hallows The Great, destroyed in 1894, the font cover from St. Olave Old Jewry, 1888, and the paintings of Moses and Aaron from St Christopher Le stocks, 1782.

St Margaret's stands very close to Tokenhouse-Yard, named after an old house, which was used as a delivery office for seventeenth Century tokens.



The Rare "American Pieces" (Tokens of George Washington)

Tom Fredette

When one considers the wealth of information now available about the late 18th century token series, it is hard to visualize a time when this information was not present or when it came to us in less immediate ways. More information contributes to our ever-expanding knowledge of the beloved tokens, medals, medalets and counters - grist for our mill - one might say. It helps us see the connections between people, objects, events and places. Bill McKivor's article in the Fall, 2004 issue featuring tokens which commemorate English canals, reminded the writer of the efforts of municipalities in the United States which are involved in the restoration of old canals (The Erie Canal for example) to promote tourism and the enjoyment and knowledge that goes with it.

A connection was established for this writer and he was reminded of another bond we have in the U.S. with our British friends - our notice of and admiration for the "father" of this country - George Washington. There are a number of tokens listed in Dalton & Hamer as well as two listed in R.C. Bell's Specious Tokens which portray the man. Those pictured all carry a portrait of this great leader, said to have been born on the 12th of February, 1732.

It may seem strange to contemplate why British tokens would be struck bearing the likeness of an American - especially one who had led his armies against the armies of Great Britain in an exhausting war for independence from Britain's political control. But politics are one thing and trade is another. And when one thinks of the trade or "mercantile" relationship the thirteen American colonies had with the mother country, and how disrupted that relationship was during the War for American Independence, one can understand why British merchants, who never wanted the trade to stop were anxious to do whatever they could to resume it at the end of this conflict and during the years when the new United States was trying to establish the government of this nation.

One of the ways for this new nation to show its sovereignty was through the minting of its own coinage. Most who are familiar with the establishment of the U.S. Mint know about its shaky start. In the interest of continuing what trade had been reestablished with Great Britain in the years after the war, it only seemed natural that the U.S. would turn to Britain for help and the knowledge it needed to make a success of this necessary part of government. And there were people in England willing and able to help. Two names, well known to late 18th century British token enthusiasts - the Hancocks and O. Westwood - were contacted by representatives of the new mint to prepare patterns for a one cent piece to be used in America, according to Bell.



1052



Middlesex.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SERIES.



1051

WASHINGTON.



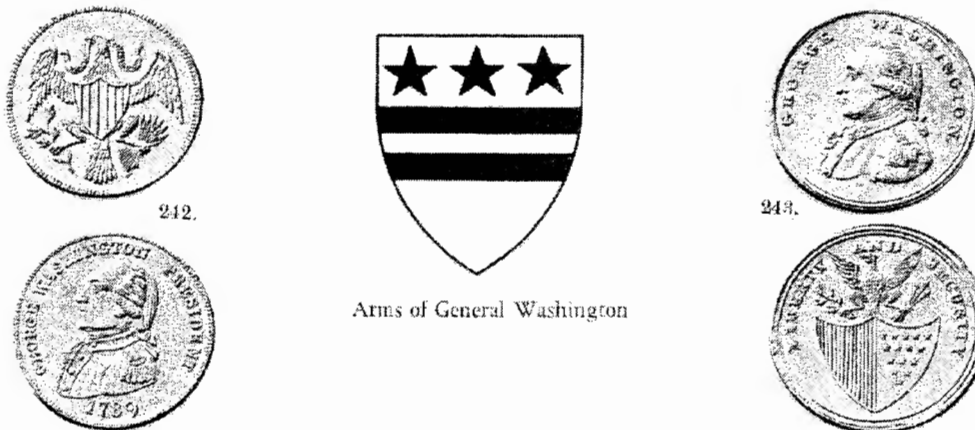
244.



These Washington pieces are pictured in Specious Tokens as part of a chapter on "American Pieces." They are listed in Dalton & Hamer as Middlesex Nos. 1051 & 1052, with No. 1052 having a 1d-size version listed as Middlesex No. 244. A Guide Book of United States Coins calls them "Liberty and Security" issues and like Dalton & Hamer lists them as rare. Two other 1/2d issues, Middlesex Nos. 1049 & 1050, contain the words ONE CENT on the reverse. Waters tells us that "some of these were made for use in the U.S.A. According to Bell, "...tokens such as these were probably intended for general circulation in the United States, but General Washington's dislike of his bust appearing on currency may have limited (their) use in his country and the manufacturer then muled the dies with others to produce pieces for general sale in Britain."



It is also useful to take note of the fact that the period of the late 18th century series (c. 1787-97) coincides with Washington's two terms as U.S. President (1788 - 96). Perhaps the other issues listed in Dalton & Hamer, Middlesex Nos. 242 & 243 (also a "Liberty and Security" issue - but undated) and No. 245 were intended by their issuers to be more like medals and an effort to honor his accomplishments. He had, after all, fought as a British officer early in his life and was much respected as a military leader by many in British government, as well as by his counterparts on the field of battle. Two of the three issues show complimentary portraits with the eagle and shield of the United States on the reverse. No. 245 has an interesting inscription and symbols which could be interpreted as referring to the peace and healing necessary after the war.



The Washington tokens aren't the only ones with an American connection to the late 18th century series. As we know, there were a few other copper connections between the U.S. and Great Britain. The "Kentucky Token" (Lancs. No. 59) and the Franklin Press token (Mdx. No. 307) are two which appeared previously in an article by this writer ("Two American Connections," Issue # 17). Sussex No. 17b's edge inscription reads "We Promise to Pay the Bearer One Cent" making that token a good example. And the "Red Book" tells us about the Machin's Mills counterfeit George III halfpence which have a close relationship to the series. There are others to be sure, but the Washington tokens are, in the opinion of this writer, as finely crafted and artistic as many of the better thought of tokens in the series. Those "American Pieces" represent well the historical period in which they occur.

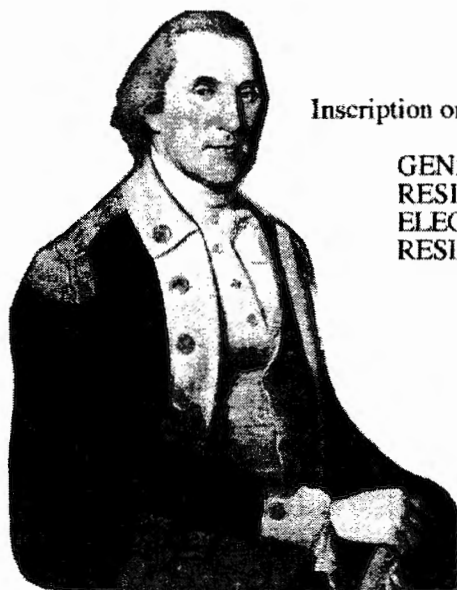
Sources

Bell, R.C., *Specious Tokens and those struck for General Circulation*, CORBITT & HUNTER LIMITED, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1968, pp. 236-39.

Dalton, R., and S.H. Hamer, *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century*.

Waters, Arthur, W., *Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens*, Seaby's, 1954.

Yeoman, R.S., *A Guide Book of United States Coins*.



INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

This portrait of Washington as commander of the army was painted by James Peale sometime in 1787-1790.

Inscription on Middlesex Number 245:

GENL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775
RESIGN'D THE COMM'D 1783
ELEC'D PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789
RESIGNED THE PRESIDENCY 1796



245



NEW TOKEN DISCOVERIES

Gary Siro

It was in a recent, and extended conversation with Bill McKivor where the subject of new "finds" came up. In as much as there were few updates to the Addendum section of Allan Davisson's 2004 edition of the Dalton & Hamer book, we thought a new avenue should be opened for these on going "discoveries". We concluded there could be no better forum than our very own CTCC Journal.

Although not everyone collects nor is interested in die and edge varieties, and mules of our beloved Conder tokens, there is definitely a small and dedicated group which is. We thought there should be a portion of a Journal page devoted to new findings, and it should be continued and appended in each new Journal edition, until such time as they become incorporated into a new edition of Dalton & Hamer's Provincial Token Coinage.

Further, we felt if this was to become official and factual information, it should go through some kind of certification procedure, and this is what evolved. The first step would be a hosted website, where suspected new finds could be submitted by club members, and perhaps outsiders as well. The person would have to submit a written description and a picture. A procedure could be set up whereby club members could cast their vote and comments, reflecting their opinions as to the submission being valid. If, after a stated period of time, a submission got a mostly "thumbs up", or few "thumbs down" vote, a committee of 3-5 members would give final approval or disapproval of the genuineness of the submission. If, then a unanimous opinion for acceptance is given, it would then be "official", and published on the Journal's New Findings page, and would be officially approved by the club to be included in any future updates of the Dalton & Hamer book.

Some thought was given to tentative rules as to the specifics of the operation. They are as follows:

1. A high quality scan or digital photo, at least 300 dpi, and twice actual size must accompany each submission. It must be clear enough, and properly exposed so an attribution could be made from it.
2. A brief written description of the variation must be made in relation to an existing token(s).
 - a. In the case of a new edge, the proper D&H number is to be given.
 - b. In the case of a new mule, the D&H number of the obverse and reverse has to be supplied.
 - c. In the case of a new reverse or obverse die, the D&H number of the known side is to be given, and specifically how the "new" die differs in design from the

known one.

d. If both sides have different dies, it is almost certainly not a Conder token. If, after careful study, the owner is convinced that it is British late 18th century in origin it may be submitted with a full explanation for evaluation as a new type.

e. This feature is **not** meant to be an attribution service! Tokens should only be submitted after a thorough attempt to attribute them has been made by the owner.

3. The owners of all submission which pass the approval procedure will be given full credit in the Journal, and in any D&H update, if the new finding is used.

4. The size and members of the "Authorization Committee" will be approved by the officers of the Club.

5. Perhaps the physical token would have to be sent to a specified Committee member for visual confirmation. If so, the question may come up as to who bares the shipping and insurance expenses.

These are our thoughts so far, and no doubt can be expanded or improved upon, but it is hopefully a good start. Both Bill and I thought this type of information is important to the hobby, and the Journal would be the best way to disseminate it.

For example:



Middlesex 944 Bis Gilt (RRR - New)

NEW REVERSE DIE - LEFT LEAF POINTS BETWEEN Q AND U. ARRANGEMENT OF SPRIGS BELOW BOW IS DIFFERENT.



HAMPSHIRE 43 NEW VARIETY?

I recently acquired a variety of Hampshire DH 43 and wondered if it has been published before.

In the main Hampshire text of DH, the reading of Jonathan Jones's Christian name is given as ION_N. In the Addendum, there is a variety listed as 43 bis reading IN_O.

My new variety reads JN_O.

I have been unable to trace an example of 43 bis in any of the major token sales where DH numbers are separately noted. Schwer in his 'Price Guide to 18th Century Tokens' (1983) was also not able to find one for sale. Does anyone own an example or seen it listed?

Unfortunately the image of my new variety is not overly clear on the crucial J, but it is exactly the same as the J used on the issuers surname.

If 43 bis does exist, this will make 3 major varieties of DH 43 now known. Benjamin and Jonathan Jones also used another obverse die, DH44. An interesting question would be why were so many obverse dies used?

One possible explanation is that so many were struck, the dies wore out. However, although listed as common by DH and R C Bell in his 'Commercial Coins 1787-1804' (1963), the normal variety of Hampshire 43 is not an easy token to acquire. RT Samuel in his notes published in 'The Bazaar, The Exchange and Mart.' notes its rarity as "rather scarce". DH44 is listed in DH as scarce, and 43 bis and my new variety are extremely rare. This would indicate that large numbers were not produced. This is supported by the fact that the varieties of DH43 and DH44 all share the same reverse die.

Interestingly, the token was acquired on e-bay from a seller in Sheerness, Kent – which in addition to Gosport is where the obverse legend says the token is payable. The vendor was unaware of its rarity. Fortunately for me he offered it cheaply as a buy it now, and I saw it 20 minutes after it was listed.

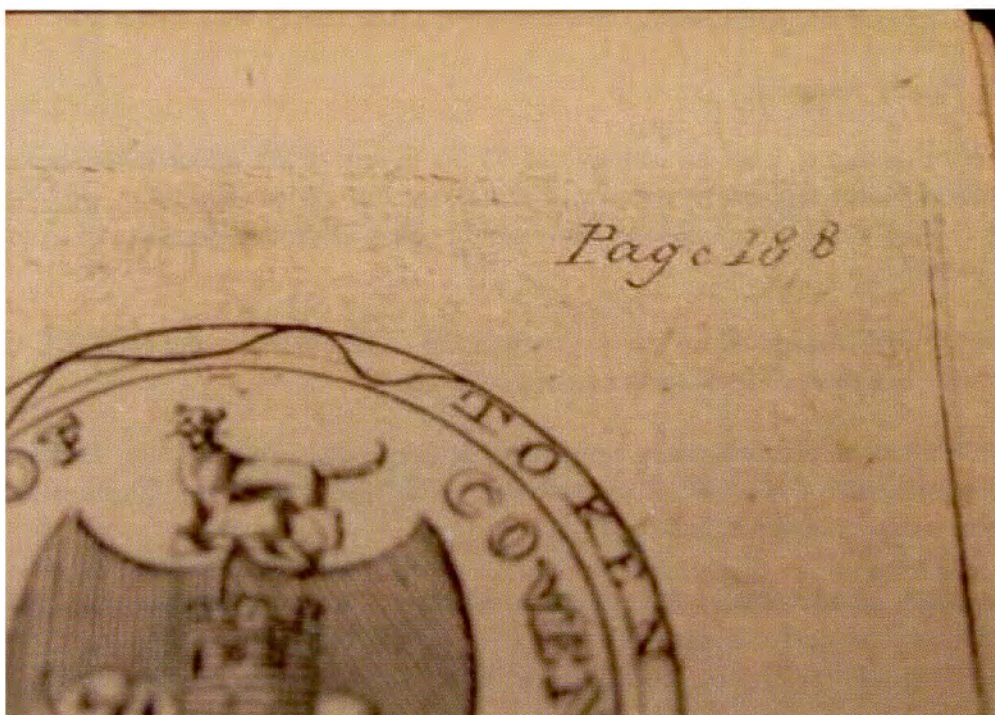
Michael Knight (mikeknight@tinyworld.co.uk)

XX

Virtuoso's Companion

Since my article on the 'Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide' was published in the CTCJ issue 32, I have received some answers to a couple of my questions.

Firstly, an engraved plate 188 does exist, showing White Friars as the first token. Thanks to Bill McIvor and John Smithwick for this information. John sent me an image of the plate number from his copy.



AW Waters 'Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens' (1954) also provides the answer to M Denton and T Prattent's Christian names. In the Introduction, page vi, these are given as Matthew and Thomas.

The David Spence Collection, Part I – another bout of ferocious bidding fever

by Peter Preston-Morley

Reports of the present-day dispersals of famous collections of 18th century tokens are of obvious interest to readers of the *Journal* – especially if they are first-hand accounts. Since I penned the first one on the sale of the late Dr R.C. Bell's collection (*CTCJ* vol.1, no.2, November 1996, pp.29-30), others have described their experiences at the famous Jim Noble sale in Melbourne in July 1998 and how the quality collection formed by our late founder Wayne Anderson met with such a superb response when marketed in April 2000.

Eight years and precisely one week on from the Bell sale, many of the Conder-collecting cognoscenti again descended on London for another round of quick-fire bidding on some of the best tokens to be offered in London since the Jan sales of 1983-4. The subject matter this time was the first part of the superb collection put together by the late Dr David L. Spence of Pittsburgh (pictured right), which is being offered in three groups by the specialist auctioneers Dix Noonan Webb. Part of the appeal of the Spence collection, unseen by virtually all the present generation of token enthusiasts, is the fact that it encompasses a group of over 3,300 tokens put together by the Boston collector James Fawcett between the mid-1940s and the mid-1960s. Fawcett bought most of his pieces from the big triumvirate of London dealers at the time – Baldwin, Seaby and Spink – and, *inter-alia*, he managed to acquire several hundred pieces from the eponymous collection put together by the London coin dealer Frederick Lincoln between sometime in the early 1880s and the beginning of the First World War. This detail, and much else about the formation of the collection, was covered in depth in my introduction to the catalogue so I won't repeat it here.



So, fresh from the annual British Token Congress in Huddersfield and with the prospect of trawling dealers' stands for tokens at the international COINEX show the following day, buyers showed up at the New Connaught Rooms in London's Covent Garden on 7 October for Session 4 of the DNW auction, devoted entirely to 238 lots of Spence material encompassing the county series from Bedfordshire to Lincolnshire and the formative Middlesex high value and penny series. In a briskly-conducted 90-minute dispersal, the tokens sold for £57,860 (US\$104,150) at hammer prices, or £66,539 (US\$119,770) with the buyer's premium added on – over £20,000 (US\$36,000) more than the upper limit of the pre-sale estimates.

Gratifyingly, both from my standpoint as cataloguer and auctioneer and from that of Dr Spence's widow, Mary Anne, who had the pleasure of meeting many of the buyers in person afterwards, Spence Part I was well dispersed. Forty individual buyers were successful, 23 in the room and 17 with commissions. Tellingly, no less than 49 others who left mail or internet bids with DNW were unsuccessful at securing anything – such a huge ratio of failure is virtually unheard of at a coin

auction these days, in the UK at least.

The Spence collection bristles with rare desiderata. One token I personally had never had through my hands before, the Newmarket halfpenny of 1793 (DH Cambridgeshire 35), was so much fancied that it took a winning bid of £2,600 (£2,990 with premium, or US\$5,380) from Jerry Bobbe, on behalf of a fellow American collector, to secure it – to my knowledge, the highest price ever paid for a Thomas Spence token. An American commission bidder saw off some stiff competition from the floor to buy the silver penny of David Rebello by John Milton, 1796 (DH Middlesex 24), one of only eight struck, for £1,800 (£2,070, or US\$3,725); the same collector paid £1,200 (£1,380, or US\$2,485 for a Stowe farthing, 1796 (DH Buckinghamshire 29a), ironically the same specimen I traded with Patrick Deane at Spink's for a better example in March 1972 for £10...how times change!

The internet helps us all reach so many people these days. One person who found out about the auction on the DNW website was the titled lady who owns the painting by George Stubbs depicting the racehorses *Hambletonian* and *Diamond* competing in that famous match race at Newmarket in March 1799, immortalised for us on Wyon's penny token. Bidding by telephone, she vanquished all opposition on DH Cambridgeshire 11 at £850 (£978, or US\$1,760).

There were many other rarities worth mentioning. A very attractive example of Rowland Burdon's Sunderland penny of 1796 DH Durham 3) needed £1,250 (£1,438, or US\$2,590), while the Bliss/Longman specimen of Skidmore's very rare Hereford halfpenny of 1794 DH 6a), auctioned for £6 10s. (US\$11.70) in 1958, realised £850 (£978, or US\$1,760). One commission bidder living in the county claimed all nine lots of Kent tokens, 48 pieces in total, for £2,850 (£3,278, or US\$5,900) and plans to keep them together, while a UK private buyer secured the Mendoza/Ward 'Boxers' penny, 1791 (DH Middlesex 35) for £1,600 (£1,840, or US\$3,310) – considerably less than was paid for Joel Spingarn's admittedly slight superior example in 2001. A specimen of the very rare private token of the engraver John Milton, dated 1800 (DH Middlesex 36), of which only 12 were struck, realised £850 (£978, or US\$1,760) – it was a surprise to find another example on a dealer's table at COINEX the following day though! The rarest of the extensive series of London pennies by Kempson and Skidmore, a penny of the latter depicting Christ's Hospital (DH Middlesex 149), bought by Dr Spence for £25 (US\$45) in 1970, fetched £920 (£1,058, or US\$1,905), while the other pennies of David Rebello were keenly contested, with a mule (DH Middlesex 18a) bringing £1,150 (£1,323, or US\$2,380), and an original copper striking by Milton (DH Middlesex 24), £850 (£978, or US\$1,760).

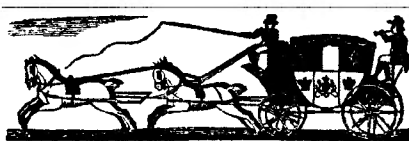
So, how does the hammer price of £57,860 (US\$104,150) shake out? Basically, £39,695 (US\$71,450)-worth, or just over two-thirds of the collection by value, was bought on the floor. North American buyers, including Randy Weir (40 lots), Jerry Bobbe (23), Dave McDonald (8), Bill McKivor and Del Parker (4 each) collectively accounted for 79 lots and £20,680 (US\$37,225). UK buyers, including Richard Gladdle (19 lots) and Baldwin (11), bought 99 lots between them for £19,015 (US\$34,225) – interestingly, UK private collectors outspent the UK trade two to one. Of the 17 successful commission buyers, 10 were from the UK, buying 21 lots between them, while the remaining 7 from North America secured 39 lots. The only institution who bid in their own right, St Albans Museum, purchased the St Albans farthing (DH Hertfordshire 5) for £210 (£242, or US\$435).

Such a huge success has led to speculation in some quarters that the market might have become overheated. I would suggest this is not the case. Twenty years ago at the Jan sales the same thing

happened – rarities not on the open market for years will always attract attention from the specialists and, if the quality is right, premium prices. The Farnell and Jan dispersals confirmed to any doubters at the time that the major collector buying power for quality tokens was centred in North America, and indeed this is largely the case today. However, the hard core of English collectors active over the last quarter-century, many of them specialists in one particular area or county as indeed I was myself, have, over the last three or four years, been strengthened by new blood, attracted (as we have all been) by the broad appeal and charm of Conders, coupled with their relative availability in attractive condition at prices that remain very affordable when compared to some of the prices being asked for English coins these days. To my mind at least, that is why Conders are undergoing a new renaissance – long may it last.

Footnote: Part II of the Spence collection, comprising the balance of the Middlesex series and the English counties from Norfolk to Yorkshire, will be sold in September 2005, with the remainder, namely Wales (including Monmouthshire), Scotland, Ireland and the numismatic library, in 2006.

FROM THE MAILBAG



Dear Token Coinage Correspondents,

As all of you have assisted me with or have expressed some interest in my book, GOOD MONEY (on Great Britain's commercial coinage experience between 1787 and 1821), I wanted to let you know that the book's prologue and six of its nine chapters are now written, and that I've recently put the latest drafts of these online, in pdf. format, on my personal page at:

<http://www.terry.uga.edu/~selgin/>

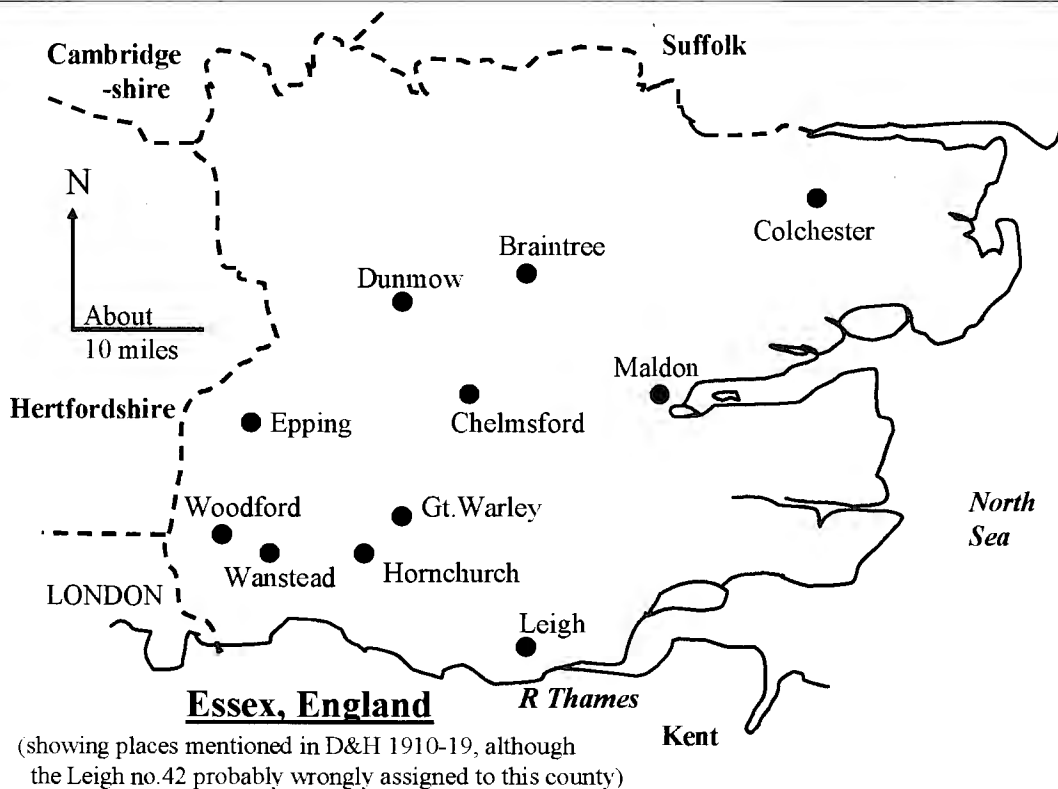
Do please consider having a look at any of the chapters that may interest you (the contents are included in the "Frontmatter" file). I would be most grateful to have any suggestions you might offer me for improving my work.

Yours,
George Selgin

The 1794 Colchester Issues (D&H 9 - 10, 10 a-d)

Tony Fox

Colchester occupies a pivotal position in the coinage of England. Of its four phases of manufacture (pre-Roman, Roman, Anglo-saxon, and 17-18th century), the putative 1794 issues form the culmination. Few towns in England can match this numismatic record, including none in the county of Essex or London itself. The pivotal position of Colchester, as a gateway town, is because of its geography, and because rivers and the North Sea were thoroughfares until about 150 years ago, before the railways made us think of water as an obstacle.



AWF Thanksgiving Day 2004

The geography of Colchester has not changed much during the last 3000 years. The Colne estuary provides haven from the North Sea storms, and in these calm waters oysters have been farmed for centuries, both off the Hythe (i.e., what was Colchester's mediaeval, commercial dockyard), as well as among the mudflats of a nearby island named Mersea. While not as large as the oysters that may be familiar in the United States, they are extremely tasty, and still feature on the menus of the better restaurants in the City of London. Before modern rapid transit, Colchester oysters were shipped alive in barrels of sea water down the coast, and up the Thames to London. Oyster bed

blessings and boat-borne celebrations, attended by the town's dignitaries in their regalia, continued until the early 20th century.

But it was the woollen trades, especially weaving, that made Colchester in the middle ages. The weavers were not only Essex men and women, but also Dutch refugees and their descendants when England was a haven for European protestants. Of all counties in England, Essex was probably pre-eminent in these woollen trades (1).

The reverses. Accordingly, man-powered looms provide the reverses of all the Colchester 1794 issues (D&H 9 - 10, 10a -10d). These machines converted the washed and spun wool into cloth. Conforming to a standard width and quality, rolls of this cloth came to be known as Bays or Says. The town authorities fixed lead seals to these rolls of cloth upon passing inspection. The term Bays, now spelt baize, is still used for the woven green or blue cloth that covers pool and billiards tables.

The pre-electricity era loom was a wooden framed machine, with pedals resembling those on a church organ. Pressing on the pedals rearranged the warp and weft (i.e. the strings of the loom), so that a shuttle with a spool of wool, travelling in the same straight line, would pass alternately in front and behind alternate strings. A woven material results. The weaver sat on a wooden bench in the middle of the machine; unlike the Colchester issues, the weaver has been added to the reverse design in the tokens of Dublin (D&H 15-16), and Rochdale, Lancashire (D&H 143-147). It took about two weeks to weave a Bay to a length and quality that was acceptable, even with the newly invented flying shuttle. For this, the weaver might have been paid fifteen shillings or so (now 75 pence).



Reverse loom
(all Colchester)



Colchester
no.9



Colchester
nos.10, 10a-d

D&H does not find any difference among the looms on the reverses of Colchester nos.9 - 10 d. Beyond minor features explicable by less than perfect centering during manufacture, neither can I among my two of no.9 and thirteen of no.10. While this may initially seem surprising because at least two obverse dies were used, there may well be a good reason, which we shall get to later.

The edges. Variations in edge inscription form the basis of differentiating nos. 10 and 10a - 10d. Clearly commonest, are those marked "Payable at Charles Heaths Bay Maker Colchester . X .". In 1794, this was one of the few surviving weaving shops, as trade suffered because of the outbreak of war with France in the previous year (5). The Colchester output fell from 400 to about 160 bays per week during this period of stress. Certainly by 1812 (and probably 10 years earlier) Heaths, like so many others, had gone out of business.



Colchester castle c.1945. By this date it has lost two upper storeys

A rarer edge inscription (no.10a) mentions Richard Bacon of Cockey Lane. No.10b has an edge reading "Willey Snedshill Bersham Bradley". No. 10c reads "Payable at the warehouse of John Stride". While the first of these also appears at Chelmsford (D&H 8), these legends also appear in Warwickshire (Wilkinson issues D&H 416d, 446-447) and Hampshire (D&H 9). Thus, nos. 10a - 10c were probably not intended for use in Essex.

The obverses. The obverses of the Colchester issues feature a Castle. The design is not a stereotype [cf., Hornchurch D&H 33-34 (3)]. Reasonably accurately, these obverses depict the castle which still stands, now serving as a museum, near the centre of the town. Colchester Castle is built upon reused foundations of a large Roman Temple complex, and this is why it is the largest Norman castle in Europe (4).

The Colchester issues 9 and 10 are distinguished by two different views of Colchester castle, although both are of its southern elevation. No.10 differs from no.9 in that it extends the west-facing wall of the castle to the left hand edge of the design, and the vegetation on both the left and right hand sides of the design is more developed. No.9 is far scarcer than no.10 in the numismatic trade today, and examples of the former are usually more worn. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that nos. 9 and 10 are in the correct chronological order in D&H.

Dies. Why, then, should a single reverse die (with the loom) have been all right for both nos. 9 and all of 10, 10a-10d, while two obverse dies were needed? The answer is that the no.9 obverse die had a flaw in it. All known no.9 show this flaw running vertically through the castle. It would seem only natural that the automatic response to this would have been to make a new die, which, in this case, seems to have been based on a later sketch or engraving for no.10, after the trees and shrubs around the castle had grown a bit.

Colchester remains today a vibrant and interesting town. It is not on the typical tourist trail, even though it is less than an hour by train to Colchester from central London. However, the Castle and Colchester's other antiquities (including impressive Victorian buildings, a ruined mediaeval abbey, an Anglo-saxon church tower that is older than the Castle, and an intact Roman city wall and gateway) are well worth a visit.

References

1. Christy M. Woollen Industry. In: Page W, Round JH (Eds) *Victoria County History of England: Essex*. 2: 380-404. London: A. Constable & Co, 1907.
2. Dalton R, Harmer SH. *The Provincial Token coinage of the 18th century*. London: B.A.Seaby, 1910, reprinted 1967 pp.31, 85, 461.
3. Fox AW. More on the Hornchurch Ha'penny (D&H 33 and 34). *Conder Token Coll J* 2004; 8: 30-31.
4. Lest there be any doubt, the footprint of this castle is indeed much bigger than that at the centre of the Tower of London.
5. Board B, Durgan S. Churches. In: Cooper J (Ed) *Victoria County History of England: Essex*. 9: 313. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.

Four New Varieties of Camac Tokens: Dublin 37 *Bis*, Dublin 82 *Bis II*, Dublin 100 *Bis* & Dublin 173 *Bis*

Gregg A. Silvis

Harp with Six Strings

1. Dublin 37 *Bis*

Obverse: As Dublin 37

Reverse: As Dublin 33

Edge: PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR AT BALLYMURTAGH · + ·. The AT is very weak.

Reverse Rotation: Normal

Using Manley's definition, a "normal reverse rotation is when the top of the obverse is directly opposite the bottom of the reverse."¹ His methodology of indicating reverse rotations in degrees clockwise or counter-clockwise is used here. For further discussion on the measurement of reverse rotations, see the *Penny-Wise* articles by Red Henry² and Roy Rouse.³



¹ Ronald P. Manley, *The Half Cent Die State Book 1793-1857* (Chandler, OK: Advance Graphics, 1998): vii. He also describes how to make a "rotation clock" for determining reverse rotations.

² Red Henry, "A Proposal Concerning Reverse Rotation Terminology," *Penny-Wise* XXVII (1993): 374.

³ Roy Rouse, "Half Cent Die Rotations," *Penny-Wise* XXX (1996): 327-332.

Harp with Seven Strings
Head under AC

2. Dublin 82 *Bis II*

Obverse: Unlisted. Unlike any of the other seven string varieties, the 9 is higher than the other numerals of the date. The **PARLIAM** of **PARLIAMENT** was originally entered **PARLIME**. Realizing the error, an **A** was then punched over the initial **M**, and an **M** was punched over the initial **E**. (See close up photograph).

Reverse: As 82

Edge: No. 2

Reverse Rotation: Normal



The obverse of this token is plated on page 12 of Allan Davisson's *Update Materials for the 2004 Printing of The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century* by R. Dalton and S.H. Hamer. However, it is incorrectly listed there as "Dublin 82bis."

Harp with Eight Strings

Nos. 95-105. Ground on the left to first limb of N.

3. Dublin 100 *Bis*

Obverse: As Dublin 100. (Dublin 100, 101 and 102 share the same obverse. 100 and 100 *Bis* both show a die break through the face).

Reverse: Unlisted. Jerry Bobbe pointed out that this reverse is most similar to (but not the same as) the reverse of Dublin 56.

Edge: No. 1

Reverse Rotation: CW 25°

Note: Clashed on the reverse



Harp with Fourteen Strings

4. Dublin 173 *Bis*

Obverse: As Dublin 173

Reverse: Unlisted. The top of C points to C of CAMAC. The D leans slightly to the right..

Edge: No. 2

Reverse Rotation: CCW 165°

Note: Clashed on both the obverse and the reverse



A special note of thanks is due Jerry Bobbe for his assistance and guidance in the attribution of these new varieties. It was also at his suggestion that the reverse rotations were noted.

Directory of Club Officers and Appointees

President and Membership Chairman

Gregg Moore
1904 S Wall Street
Mount Vernon WA 98273
[360] 336-5607 gregg.moore@comcast.net

Vice President USA and Librarian

Harold Welch
655 Parkwood Circle
Saint Paul MN 55127
[651] 429-0997 tokenmann@aol.com

Vice President International

John Whitmore
Teynham Lodge Chase Road
Colwall Malvern Worcs.
Phone 01684 540651

Treasurer

Scott Loos
PO Box 2210
North Bend WA 98045
[425] 831-8789
scottloos@msn.com

Editor and Webmaster

Mike Grogan
6501 Middleburg Court
Mobile AL 36608
[251] 343-0005
mngrogan@comcast.net

WELCOME New Conder Club Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>City State</u>
Mr. William Arnold	CTCC 465	Cheyenne, WY
Mr. Barry Kirchmeier	CTCC 466	Shakopee, MN
Mr. Harald Lauxen	CTCC 467	Wilhelmshaven, Germany
Mr. Mark Nabozny	CTCC 468	Garden City, MI
Mr. Steven Bellin	CTCC 469	Newton Centre, MA

THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART



OUR RULES: CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines are **FREE!** Full-page ads are \$75.00; one half-page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines **must be camera ready.** All paid ads **must be paid for when submitted;** thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time-consuming billings and follow up. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the Spring 2005 issue is March 1, 2005. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor, Michael Grogan 6501 Middleburg Ct Mobile AL 36608 email mngrogan@comcast.net. The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time in accordance with our by-laws. **ANNUAL DUES: \$25.00 U.S. Membership - \$30 or £20 U.K Membership.- \$35 Non U.S. or U.K.Membership.**

NOTICE: The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, publisher of The "Conder" Token Collector's Journal, assumes no responsibility or liability for advertisements or articles published in the journal. No party shall have recourse against the "Conder" Token Collector's Club, or it's officers, officials or appointees for any reason associated with the publication of its journal. All transactions arising from or relating to advertisements in The "Conder" Token Collector's Club Journal are strictly between the parties to the transaction. Complaints concerning advertisers or respondents should be directed to the president of the "Conder" Token Collector's Club. Valid complaints can result in termination of membership and/or advertising privileges.

Free Advertisements

These Ads, 12 lines or less, are free for CTCC members. Send yours to:
Mike Grogan, 6501 Middleburg Ct, Mobile, AL 36608 - E-mail: mngrogan@comcast.net

M. Monarch, Esq., Numismatist

CTCC# 4, EAC#184, ANA LM1059

Hopelessly addicted to "Conders" for nearly thirty years. I specialize in beautiful condition, rarities and spectacular die states; always keen to buy, sell, or trade the series.

**Jerry Bobbe
PO Box 25817
Portland, OR, 97298**

**Fax: 503 350 2320 Email
Tel: 503 626 1075 jbobbe@comcast.net**

Phil Flanagan PO Box 1288 Coupville, WA 98239

EAC #425 CTCC #9 x.flan@verizon.net 1-360-240-8366

BRITISH TOKENS are my specialty and have been since about 1970 with my first token purchases made in 1963. They fascinated me even before the Dalton & Hamer book was reprinted the first time by Seaby in 1967. And, the best part, they were and are cheaper and similarly fascinating as our large and half cents - even colonials! Many Uncirculateds can be had for \$25 or \$30!! I've expanded into 17th and 19th century English tokens as well as evasions, unofficial farthings and **BOOKS!** I issue several free lists a year with **HUNDREDS** of tokens. Just Email or call or write me. I have a 21 day return policy for any or no reason! So, no risk - take a look! Even a layaway plan for those that want it. Try a little beginner's group of these to fit your pocket book!

WANTED!

CTCC JOURNAL #10

If you have any spare, please let me know condition and price required.

**Michael Knight, 30c Malvern Road,
Southsea, Hants, PO5 2NA, United Kingdom
mikeknight@tinyworld.co.uk**

I Need You!!!

To let me know about your classic token literature. Several members have answered my appeals for information about their Pre WWII token books. Thanks to those kind folks. However, if my book in progress, *The Virtuoso's Arrangement*, is to be anywhere near complete, I need more members to step forward to help. If you own any original books on British tokens of the 18th and 19th centuries, I really need to hear from you. Does your book have a past ownership inscription? Perhaps it has annotations or letters or other ephemera laid in. If it is a numbered edition, which copy is it? I will give you credit or keep you anonymous - whatever you prefer. Thanks for your help!

Harold Welch (651) 429-0997 tokenmann@aol.com
655 Parkwood Circle St. Paul, MN 55127

LARGE SELECTION OF CHOICE CONDER TOKENS

Hello to everyone! I have a large selection, mostly XF to Choice BU as well as nice, inexpensive VFs. I have 1,000 other world and U.S. tokens and medals, including many choice French and British medals of the Napoleon era and hundreds of German medals. I take tables at ANA, NYINC, FUN, CICF, Baltimore, and White Plains.

Donald Young CTCC #182
P.O. BOX 457, FDR STATION, NEW YORK, NY 10150;
(212) 593-0010; numiscribe@aol.com

BOOKS FROM GALATA

Our list of new and secondhand books on coins and tokens is available on our new, improved website which is updated at least twice a week.

We are the authors of *British Copper Tokens 1811 - 1820*,* and about a dozen other numismatic books, so you know that we are serious and do know what we are talking about. We are also responsible for writing and publishing books on paranumismatica, including 'Toy coins', 'British Cardboard Coins from 1860', 'Kruger Pond Imitations', 'A Thousand Guineas' among others.

Our new website is at www.galata.co.uk.

We even sell the odd token or two.

GALATA, The Old White Lion, Market Street,
LLANFYLLIN, Powys SY22 5BX, Wales, UK.

*Available in the US from Allan Davisson.

.....

SIMON CORDOVA EBAY AUCTIONS OF BRITISH TOKENS

<http://sicordova.shorturl.com>
sicordova@aol.com

S&B COIN & MEDAL BULETIN

Send for your free copy of the Bulletin. Bi-Monthly 20 page listing of English Hammered and Milled coins, Medallions and all British tokens. Seven pages of plates together with articles, reviews and numismatic comment. Now in it's Eleventh year!

Contact Simon Monks

Suite 313, St Loyes House, 20 St. Loyes St, Bedford Beds MK40 1ZL

Tel: 01234 270260 (8 am - 8 pm) Email: simon@monksgibb.fsnet.co.uk

.....

ALWAYS LOOKING FOR SCOTTISH CONDERS

I am willing to buy your entire collection, or the entire portion of your collection comprised of Scottish tokens, including (and especially) all farthings. Your coins will never be 'cleaned' or 'improved' or tampered with in any way for as long as they are in my collection. (For at least the next 30 years). All transactions absolutely private; and fair.

Gregg Moore 1904 So. Wall St. Mt. Vernon, WA 98273-6509

Email: gregg.moore@comcast.net Phone: (360) 336-5607

.....

TONY FEIN - PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATIST

Fixed Price Lists of World Coins & Tokens on request

Medieval, Modern Coins, Hammered coinage and Ancients.

VISIT MY WEB STORE www.vcoins.com/tonyfein Photo's in Full Color!

I AM ALSO BUYING ALL BETTER COINS & COLLECTIONS

Please call or write, or ship with your price, for my generous offer.

Please include a phone number or e-mail address. It will be worthwhile!

Tony Fein CTCC#278 PO Box 17672 Clearwater, FL 33762-0672

Phone (727) 536-7475 e-mail tonyfein@aol.com

.....

BE A SMARTER CONDER TOKEN BUYER!!

Here are two CDs to finally help you

- **THE CONDER TOKEN IDENTIFIER** uses legends on the token to find tokens fast by typing a key word or two. The D&H book will still be needed for edge and die varieties, however.
- The second CD contains over 2500 Conder tokens. Each scan gives a population number and D&H's rarity. 55% of the tokens are UNC, and 20% are AU.
- The Scan CD enclosure gives you **NEW RARITY LEVELS** for each token - many differing from the D&H book. This information can help you decide when to wait for better quality or price. A low population may mean years before you see that token again!
- Each CD is \$31.50 + \$3 shipping. Both are \$60 + \$3 shipping. Foreign shipping available.
- Don't have a D&H book? Contact me for that too. I'll give you the best price in town!
- gsgiro@adelphia.net - 714-998-1151 - Gary Sgiro, 18861 Colony Circle, Villa Park, CA 92861

BILL McKIVOR'S COPPER CORNER

Fixed price list---FREE---Ask for one today. Fair prices, fast service.

NEW MATERIAL on my lists 4 times each year, plus E-lists as the spirit moves me---

TOKEN & MEDAL LISTS NOW ON MY WEBSITE--- www.thecoppercorner.com

BILL McKIVOR--CTCC#3--PO Box 46135, Seattle, WA 98146 (206) 244-8345 til 10 PM.

See large ad this issue.

E-Mail-----Copperman@Thecoppercorner.com

.....

Dave McDonald
Box 2150
Westminster, Md. 21158

888 876-6226
mcdonaldltd@aol.com

Tokens, coins and maps.

.....

164 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

The latest edition of our catalogue of numismatic items for sale (that has been issued regularly for 32 years) is now ready. It includes thousands of British tokens as well as commemorative medals and coins from all over the world. The catalogue is free on request, but please include \$2 to cover airmail postage when applying to the address below (with apologies for it's un-American length).

Whitmore, CTCC #264 Teynham Lodge Chase Road, Colwall

Malvern Wores. NMI3 6DT England

Morton & Eden Ltd. 45 Maddux Street London WIS 2PE United Kingdom

Auctioneers and valuers of all series of coins, medals, tokens and banknotes

. We operate a "wants list" service for specialist collectors.

For further information or to be included on our mailing list, please contact James Morton or Steve Lloyd.

Telephone: +44 20 7493 5344 Fax: +44 20 7495 6325 Email: info@mortonandeden.com

Website www.mortonandeden.com

CTCC Back Issues for Sale!

The club has a very limited supply of some back issues of *The CTCC Journal*.

They are being offered at \$5.00 each ppd.

Available issues: #5, #12, #14, #18, #20, #21, #22, #23, #25, #26, #27, #28

Please don't send payment with your order, you will receive a bill with your journals.

Send inquiries to:

Harold Welch 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127

(651) 429-0997 e-mail: tokenmann@aol.com

ABC Coins and Tokens

We specialise in Conder Tokens and also stock a wide range of hammered and milled Scottish, British and World coins, and numismatic books. All our Conders are fully illustrated and written up on our web site so that you can buy with confidence.

Contact **David Stuart** at:

Alnwick British and Colonial Coins and Tokens

P. O. Box 52, Alnwick, Northumberland

NE66 1YE United Kingdom

Website : www.abccoinsandtokens.com

E-mail : d-stuart@d-stuart.demon.co.uk

Telephone : 44[0] 1665 603851

.....

WANTED IN ANY CONDITION

YORKSHIRE DH 1,2,3,9-12,13

STAFFORDSHIRE DH 6-9,18,19,23,24

CORNWALL DH 3,4

CUMBERLAND DH 3

OWEN HOLLINGSWORTH MEMBER 82

[530]872-5683 fax [530] 877-6936

.....



NEED CTCC Back Issues.

I am looking for nice copies of issues # 2, # 7, and # 8 of The CTCC Journal

Please Contact Stephen Reids
CTCC #305
sreids@tampabay.rr.com

.....

**Your Free Ad Could Appear Here in the Next
Issue
Mail or Email It Today to Ensure Inclusion**

"THE CONDER CABINET"

www.thecondercabinet.org

This website is dedicated to the study and enjoyment of Conder tokens. It consists of high quality full color images of choice tokens donated to the site by persons interested in furthering the hobby of collecting these remarkable pieces of art and history. The goal of the site is to display a fine image of each major token type, arranged by county and DH number.

Contributions of images to The Conder Cabinet are always welcome and full credit for the image will be given to the contributor. Adding and upgrading images will be an ongoing, never completed, process. Michael Grogan

MORTON & EDEN LTD

in association with Sotheby's

45 Maddox Street London W1S 2PE



*A bronzed proof of Isaac Swainson's halfpenny from the James Watt (Junior) Collection
Sold on 13 November 2002 for £1,380*

We hold regular auctions of all series of Coins, Medals and Tokens in London
and we operate a 'wants list' service for specialist collectors. For further
information or to be included on our mailing list, please contact
James Morton or Steve Lloyd.

Telephone: +44 20 7493 5344
Email: info@mortonandeden.com

Fax: +44 20 7495 6325
Website: www.mortonandeden.com



Cheapside Tokens

Enthusiastic buyers, sellers and students of the 18th Century British Token Series.

We offer tokens for every pocketbook and interest from the rare and spectacular to those used in everyday commerce. Our website and occasional lists will provide you with an ever growing and eclectic selection for your consideration.

Jerry Bobbe: 503 626 1075
ANA Life Member #1059, CTCC #4, EAC #184

Larry Gaye: 503 579 6416
ANA Life Member #5574, CTCC #55, EAC #4152

www.vcoins.com/world/cheapsidetokens

PO Box 25817

Email: cheapsidetokens@vcoins.com

Portland, OR 97298 Fax: 503 350 2320

Forthcoming auction

16 MARCH 2005

**Eighteenth Century British Trade Tokens
from the Collection formed by
Dr David Litrenta, of York, Pennsylvania**



*Gloucester & Berkeley Canal Co, Proof Halfpenny, 1797,
in silver. Estimate £250-300*

David Litrenta, a well-known name in American numismatics for many years, turned his attention to Conder tokens in the mid 1990s. Since then, always with an eye to quality, he has amassed a collection of over 1,700 pieces, many from the famed W.J. Noble collection, as well as a select group of 19th century copper tokens.

The auction will also include the collection of 17th century tokens of Kent formed by the late Robert Hogarth, MVO, MBE (1938-2003), which is the most important collection of its kind to have been publicly dispersed since the Second World War. You can access the auction online at www.dnw.co.uk; printed catalogues are available from 23 February. For further details, please contact Peter Preston-Morley.

DIX NOONAN WEBB

16 Bolton Street Piccadilly London W1J 8BQ England

Telephone 44 20 7016 1700 Fax 44 20 7016 1799

E-mail ppm@dnw.co.uk



www.dnw.co.uk

BACK PAGE BUY-OR-BID SALE -- CLOSES MARCH 2, 2005; 5:00 P.M. CENTRAL TIME
Copper halfpennies unless noted. Order now at the listed price or send bids.

Hampshire

1— 10. EF; slight ding. Luster.	\$20
2— 11. EF+; luster.	\$28
3— 11. Broken EF.	\$20
4— 12b. EF+; luster.	\$28
5— 13. EF+; luster.	\$28
6— 13. EF; cleaned, now retoned.	\$14
7— 15. EF+; brown.	\$20
8— 18. Good VF.	\$18
9— 20. EF, brown.	\$20
10— 20c (R). EF+, luster.	\$38
11— 20c. EF, luster traces.	\$20
12— 23. EF+, luster	\$28
13— 29c. EF; glossy brown.	\$28
14— 41. VG	\$7
15— 46. VF, neatly holed.	\$7
16— 47. EF; lightly toned	\$25
17— 48. VF+; cleaned, retoned	\$14
18— 55. VF+; cleaned, retoned.	\$14
19— 57a. Near EF.	\$18
20— 58. VF+; cleaned, retoned.	\$14
21— 65. EF, luster.	\$28
22— 65. Good VF; natural tone.	\$18
23— 68. Near EF, cleaned, retoned.	\$14
24— 69a (RR). VF+; cleaned, retoned.	\$30
25— 70. EF; lightly toned.	\$25
26— 72 (S). VF+; cleaned, retoned.	\$20
27— 72 (S). EF, die break evident.	\$35
28— 89. EF, luster traces.	\$25

Hertfordshire

29— 4. EF, luster traces.	\$25
---------------------------	------

Lincolnshire

30— 8a. Good Very Fine.	\$12
-------------------------	------

Middlesex pennies

31— 42. EF.	\$65
32— 43. Mostly lustrous EF+.	\$110
33— 44a Lightly toned EF+.	\$90
34— 45 (RRR). EF+, luster.	\$450
35— 49. EF; luster.	\$75
36— 52. EF+; luster.	\$90
37— 55. EF+; luster.	\$90
38— 58. EF+, luster.	\$90
39— 58 (another). Toned EF.	\$75
40— 59. EF+; luster; minor spot.	\$75
41— 63. EF+, luster.	\$90
42— 64. Heavy die break. EF+, luster.\$90	
43— 67. EF+, luster.	\$90
44— 147 (S). EF+, luster.	\$275

Middlesex halfpennies

45— 282. EF, luster traces.	\$24
46— 286b. Toned VF.	\$12
47— 292. Near EF.	\$18
48— 295. Near EF, toned.	\$20
49— 301. Near EF, toned.	\$18
50— 302. EF+; luster.	\$25
51— 306. Very Fine.	\$14
52— 313. EF; cleaned, now toned.	\$22
53— 319c. Near EF; cleaned; retoning.	\$16
54— 324. Very Fine+.	\$18
55— 325. EF, normal toning.	\$20
56— 336b. Good Very Fine.	\$30
57— 346. Good Very Fine.	\$12
58— 351. Good Very Fine.	\$12
59— 353. EF, nicely toned.	\$20
60— 358a. Toned VF.	\$12
61— 363. Toned VF.	\$15
62— 368. Near EF; lightly toned.	\$18
63— 372a. Very Fine.	\$12
64— 389. Near EF.	\$20
65— 390. Near EF; cleaned, retoning.	\$20
66— 393. Near EF; nicely toned.	\$18
67— 396b. VF+; cleaned, retoned.	\$12
68— 398. Toned VF.	\$18
69— 467. EF; toned.	\$35
70— 473. Toned EF+; glossy.	\$40
71— 477. VF, cleaned, retoning.	\$12
72— 834. (Pain). VF; flan crack.	\$85
73— 916. Toned EF.	\$25
74— 918 (R). Choice EF+; luster.	\$140
75— 920. Prooflike EF+.	\$140
76— 920. (Another). EF.	\$80
77— 928. VF; scratches; fully toned.	\$12
78— 952. VF; cleaned, retoning.	\$7
79— 959. Near EF; evenly toned.	\$18
80— 984. EF; evenly toned.	\$30
81— 985. Good VF.	\$14
82— 988. Good EF, toned.	\$28
83— 995a. Near EF; cleaned, retoned.	\$12
84— 1012. EF; luster traces.	\$28
85— 1016d. Very Fine.	\$14
86— 1016e. Near EF.	\$18
87— 1025. Evenly toned EF.	\$25
88— 1033. Near EF; evenly toned.	\$16
89— 1033. VF+, cleaned, retoning.	\$7
90— 1034. VF+, cleaned, retoning.	\$7
91— 1106. Farthing. EF.	\$80

Norfolk

92— 16. VF+	\$10
93— 19. Near EF.	\$16
94— 21. VF+.	\$14
95— 28. VF+.	\$14
96— 31. About Very Fine.	\$7
97— 38. VF+.	\$16

Northampton

98— 1. Good Very Fine.	\$25
------------------------	------

Nottinghamshire

99— 7. Good Very Fine.	\$25
------------------------	------

Oxfordshire

100— 1. EF; cleaned now retoning.	\$22
-----------------------------------	------

Shropshire

101— 13. Near VF.	\$7
-------------------	-----

Somersetshire

102— 4. 1d. Brass. VF+.	\$100
103— 5a (S). Good EF.	\$150
New variety; plain edge. Probably RR.	
104— 33. VF+; cleaned, retoning.	\$16
105— 36. EF; cleaned, retoned.	\$20
106— 36c. EF.	\$28
107— 36d. About VF.	\$8
108— 50. Near EF.	\$20
109— 50. EF; cleaned, retoning.	\$20
110— 65. Toned, near EF.	\$22
111— 86. EF, attractive.	\$30
112— 89. Near EF.	\$22
113— 107. EF; nicely toned.	\$28
114— 108. Near EF.	\$18
115— 109. Good VR.	\$16

Staffordshire

116— 10. VF.	\$8
117— 15. VF.	\$8
118— 21. VF+; cleaned, retoning.	\$8

Suffolk

119— 3 (S). Near EF.	\$65
120— 4. Penny. EF; luster traces.	\$65
121— 16. Near EF; nicely toned.	\$25
122— 22d. Near EF; toned.	\$20
123— 23. Near EF.	\$18

Multiple lots, worn, damaged, etc. As is.

124. Middlesex. 16 pieces.	\$40
125. Hants. (2). Norfolk (5) 7 total.	\$15
126— Shrop (1); Suff (3); Smrst (1) 5	\$12

(To be continued, if response warrants)

TERMS: Order now at the listed price. Or bid by fax, mail, or email. **NO TELEPHONE BIDS ACCEPTED.** Even dollars only please. **NO BIDDING INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN OUT.** Shipping added. 3% service charge for 30+ days; Mastercard, VISA.

Publishers of Dalton & Hamer; 2004 version, \$200 postpaid.

Allan and Marnie Davisson



C.T.C.C. 6. EAC 3299. A.N.A., A.N.S., Royal N.S., British N.S.

Davissons
Ltd.

Cold Spring, MN 56320-1050
 320-685-3835 • 24 hr FAX 320-685-8636
 email: COINS@STARBAND.NET